

Post-Society

With this issue the place of publication of The Live Stock Inspector and Farm News is changed from Woodward to Enid.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

AND FARM NEWS

FOURTEENTH YEAR

ENID, OKLAHOMA, MAY 1, 1908

NUMBER 26

OKLAHOMA WANTS THE BEST.

The New State Fast Becoming the Home of the Thoroughbred.

The value of high grade livestock is being recognized by Oklahoma stockmen and farmers early in the history of the state. Stock farming in its truest sense will within the next few years be developed here to a high degree. Oklahoma farmers are showing a disposition to profit by the experience of older states, where the land has been impoverished and exhausted by market farming—hauling the best of the soil off the farm in the shape of wheat and corn, and putting nothing back to replace that which was being removed. Correct principles of preserving and building up soil fertility involve the keeping of horses and cattle and hogs and sheep. This fact is fully recognized in the new state, and the result will be that Oklahoma farm lands will not be worn out as have the lands of many eastern states.

Quality is being demanded by Oklahoma farmers even more than quantity in stocking their farms. The folly of raising scrub stock when better and more profitable grades can be produced for the same money, after the initial investment, is everywhere recognized. But a few years ago Oklahoma was the home of the longhorn, and scrub stock of all kinds was in evidence. That is all changed or changing now. The breeders of the state raise thousands of head of pure-bred horses, cattle and hogs each year, but the demand calls for heavy importations besides.

There is a steady market in Oklahoma for pure-bred stock; not at fancy prices always, but at a figure which leaves a nice profit for the producer.

Kansas will have to keep moving if she keeps ahead of Oklahoma in the production of alfalfa. Kansas now leads all the states in the production of this crop.

SPRAYING A NECESSITY.

The time has come when the Oklahoma fruit grower is obliged to use some means for saving his crop from insects and diseases. These pests have continued to increase at an enormous rate during the past few years. The amount of orchard acreage has increased greatly and the losses, amounting to at least 50 per cent of the crop are greater than they ought to be, especially when there are practical methods of saving 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the crop free from these pests. In the older states where this problem was presented years ago, the losses are now reduced to a minimum by a well regulated and yearly performed system of spraying.

The apple crop of Oklahoma is injured more each year by the larva of the codling moth than by any other insect. The damage does not come so much from the destruction of the tissue as it does from the fact that the worm opens the door to the entrance of fungous spores. These latter cause destructive rots which work out from the worm burrows

into the surrounding tissues. An apple once attacked by the codling moth larva can never be a first class fruit on any market, and in fact is unsalable on the best markets. Such fruit will not endure cold storage but must be used shortly after gathering. In cold storage they soon succumb to the decay agencies. By careful estimations, based upon statistics and field observations, these insects cost the apple growers of Oklahoma \$500,000 last season. This loss could have been largely saved. Where spraying is done correctly each year for a period of four or five years, the damage has been lessened from seventy-five per cent to five per cent, and even as low as one per cent.

Bulletin No. 76, issued by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, gives the result of a very exhaustive series of sprayings. This bulletin should be in the hands of every fruit grower. It tells how to spray for all kinds of insects and diseases which affect Oklahoma orchards.

The Inspector wants agents.

STATE QUARANTINE BOARD.

Board of Agriculture Establishes Fever Tick Barrier of Its Own.

The state board of agriculture has promulgated its live stock quarantine regulations for this year. Two Texas fever quarantine lines are established, one following the federal line and the other farther south, taking in territory which has been partly cleared of fever ticks, and which it is desired to clean up.

The shipment of Southern cattle across this state line is forbidden, as well as across the federal line. The state line takes in all of old Oklahoma territory, the seven northernmost counties on the Indian side, all of Creek and part of Tulsa county.

Special regulations are provided for the movement of cattle from Creek and Osage into Payne, Lincoln and Pottawatomie counties, which are above the state, but below the federal line, and into the northern part of Caddo and Kiowa counties from the districts farther south.

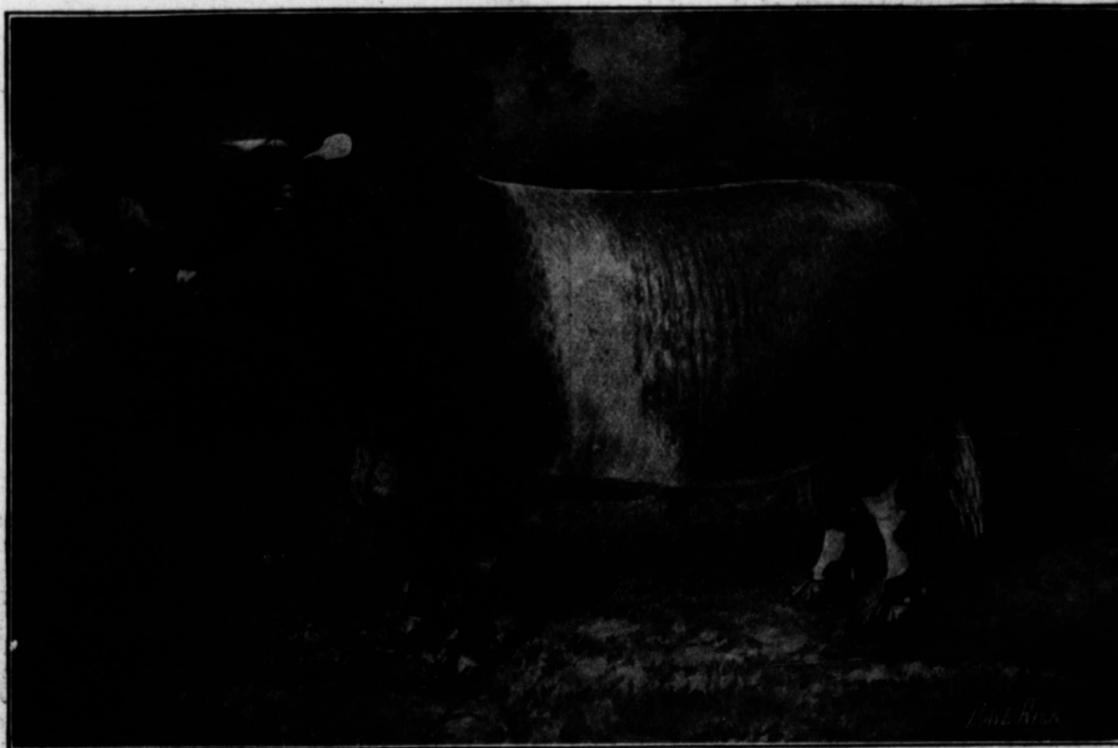
The Inspector wants a lot of good photographs of Oklahoma livestock and farm scenes. If you have something good, send it in. The photograph will be returned in good condition, whether used or not. Be sure to include a brief description of the subject matter.

Coburn's great Book of Alfalfa is the recognized text book on this important crop. Every farmer who expects to grow alfalfa should have a copy. The price is two dollars. The Live Stock Inspector furnishes the book and this paper for a year for the price of the book alone.

Oklahoma is the natural home of domestic live stock. The future of the Oklahoma livestock farmer is bright.

This issue of the Inspector was gotten out under the usual difficulties incident to moving.

Subscribe for the Inspector, only 50c a year.



MASTER OF THE GROVE

Winner of the Grand Championship, International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1903; grand championship American Royal at Kansas City, 1907; grand championship, Enid, 1908. Winner of numerous first prizes at state fairs. Owned by Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo.

THE DECEMBER PROGRAM.

It Is Not Too Early to Begin to Plan for the Big Stock Show and Sales.

It must be remembered that at the last annual conventions of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and the Oklahoma Improved Breeders' Association, the time of the regular meetings was changed from February to December.

For the past three years these two great organizations of Oklahoma live stock breeders and growers have been meeting in Enid, and each meeting has eclipsed the previous ones in every way.

CREAMERY STATISTICS.

Farmers Receive High Prices for Dairy Products.

There are approximately 6,000 creameries in the United States, making a total of 500,000,000 pounds of butter annually.

An interesting thing about the creamery business is the fact that 1,800 of the 6,000 creameries are co-operative plants, and the number of co-operative creameries is constantly growing.

Something over a thousand creameries, mainly in the middle Northwest, have reported the results of the past year's business to the department of agriculture.

butter fat at these creameries averaged between 28 and 29 cents for the year 1907.

These prices are true only for the local creamery, which receives its cream or milk direct from farmers' wagons, where there is neither commission to pay for buying cream nor freight or express charges for transporting it to the churning plant.

The United States department of agriculture is desirous of getting additional information concerning the net returns farmers are receiving where, by reason of their location, they are obliged to sell through cream buying agencies rather than to a local creamery.

It is requested that all farmers willing to assist the department of agriculture in securing information on this point will mail to the department at their earliest convenience a report of the net price per pound received by them for butter fat for each month during 1907.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FAVORS SELLING SCHOOL LANDS

Governor Haskell is in favor of selling the school lands. He makes these suggestions to the legislature:

"The constitution empowers the legislature to provide for the sale of the school land under such regulations and conditions as shall deal justly with the right of the lessees, who by their efforts have added to the value of such property and also mindful of the right of the State and its people in general.

Fort Worth packing houses have for the past two or three years been waging a campaign to induce Texas farmers to raise more hogs.

The annual meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's association at Amarillo last week was well attended. As is usual at these meetings, many thousand head of cattle were sold, mostly on big deals between the big ranch owners in attendance.

"It may be necessary to give up some things, but I hope the cattle interests will always be looked after. It is impossible to raise too much meat. That question used to bother the farmer back in '86. But now that the whole world is our market there is a demand for everything we can produce."

MUST LEARN FARMING.

Secretary Wilson Points Out Danger of Flocking to Cities.

In a recent address, James S. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, said in part:

"I wish to make a plea for the American farmer, for I belong to that class myself. I believe that the farmer is of more importance to the state than any other man, and I think that the fact that the American boy is loath to stay upon the farm of his father is a national menace.

"The soaring prices of wheat and beef have drawn our attention to the subject for the stomach is a great educator.

"The time is fast coming when the common people won't be able to eat meat at all and poor people cannot have even pieplant. Why is this? Because we have not instructed our boys in scientific methods of agriculture by which they could make a success of the farm.

Secretary Wilson praised the industrial educators for their work in teaching domestic science to the girls of the land.

"I want to see the girl who can cook a meal before she sits down in the evening to play the piano," he said, "and I would be glad to see her able to take a 20-mile gallop on horseback afterward."

ALFALFA AS A FERTILIZER.

According to the Kansas Board of Agriculture, the mere mechanical effect of the extensive root system of the alfalfa plant can scarcely be over estimated. As soon as germination begins the plant starts its tiny roots downward in search of moisture.

The regular deposit of alfalfa leaves, from the cuttings, under the best care, has been estimated at one-half ton or more per acre every year. As these leaves contain a great percentage of protein, it can be readily seen that they make a heavy contribution to the soil's fertility.

It has been estimated that the value of the stubble of an alfalfa crop and the roots contained in the upper six and one-half inches of the soil is \$20 per acre from the fertility standpoint, while in addition to the stubble the whole root system contains as much fertility as could be added to the soil by an expenditure

of \$35 for commercial fertilizers.

At the Wyoming Experiment Station wheat following alfalfa yielded thirty bushels per acre, and when sown after other crops an average of eighteen bushels per acre.

BIG DEFICIT IN CATTLE.

Little More than Half as Many as a Year Ago.

Cattle traders are sitting up and taking notice of the remarkable shortage in supplies of cattle at market, says the Drover's Telegram. Every one predicted light supplies this spring, but the shortage perhaps is more pronounced than anticipated.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows for 1908, 1907, 1906.

(From the Enid Daily Eagle.)

The Live Stock Inspector, which has for the past fourteen years been the leading live stock paper, published in the southwest and the official organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock association, has changed its place of publication from Woodward to Enid, and will be issued by W. I. Drummond, commencing with the April 15th number.

Under Mr. Bolton's management, the Live Stock Inspector attained a wide circulation throughout Oklahoma and adjoining states. It performed and is still performing valuable work in the interest of the livestock and farming industries.

Under the new management, the inspector will have the advantage of a splendid mechanical equipment, while the location at Enid will give greater possibilities of future growth.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association is composed largely of men who handle stock in considerable quantities, and who are good buyers. The Oklahoma Improved Breeders' Association is made up of men who raise improved breeds for sale.

Frank S. Kirk has again been selected to manage the fine stock sale to be held in connection with the big stockmen's conventions in Enid next December.

Good rains in the extreme western portion of the state the past two weeks have shortened the farmers' faces and made everything look fine.

THE MARKETS.

Light Receipts Have Forced a Sluggish Market to Turn.

Special to the Live Stock Inspector.

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 25, 1908.—Cattle receipts for April at Kansas City will be around 107,000 head, a shortage of 40 per cent from the same month last year. The loss at all the leading markets will approximate the same percentage. The demand from consuming centers has fallen off sharply since the first of the month, as the industrial depression is becoming more pronounced, particularly in the East. Prices declined after the first of April, until at the low time, ten days ago, values were 30 to 50 cents below the beginning of the month, but still at a paying basis for the feeders. In the last week receipts have so sharply decreased that the market has taken an up turn, despite the rather narrow outlet for the beef, and prices are now about as high as at the best time since the first of the year, with good to choice fed steers selling around \$7.00, and top heifers at \$6.00 to \$6.50. The supply of Texas grassers has not been as heavy as desired by the buying side of the market, as the low priced meats have been more easily moved this month than the heavy cuts of high priced natives. Prospects favor a continued shortage for a month or six weeks yet, and a high range of values. Few cattle have been taken out for a short feed, and not many stockers have been available, comparatively, during the last month, and prices on both classes are at the top notch of the year so far. Calf receipts, which have been running so heavy previous to this month, exhibit a shortage of 33 per cent this month from same month last year, and prices are stronger, tops \$6.00 or better, although there was one or two bad breaks during the month.

The hog market has acted without consistency all this month and closes the month has exhibited an inexplicable weakness during the last week, in view of the smaller receipts. Total for the month will be 240,000 head, a decrease of 14,000 head from same month last year, the first month this year to show any shortage. Packers complain of poor demand for the meats, and declining provisions market is also given as reasons for lack of strength. The market has taken an up turn the last few days, and may close the month with better promise. Medium weights are gradually working their way to the top, and will doubtless lead within a few weeks. Average quality has been good this month, and not as many signs of close marketing are as apparent as a month ago. Many mast fed hogs from the south have been here this week, and same have had to sell about \$1.00 under the corn fattened hogs, account of unsatisfactory killing qualities. Buying for outside shipping account has been heavy this month, demand from this source making up, in a measure for indifference of packer buyers.

Sheep are the only class of live stock on the list to show an increase in receipts for April over last April, although the gain is only 4,000 head. Receipts from Texas have been good last week or two, while supplies from Colorado are rapidly decreasing. Prices are considerably lower than first of the month, because of short demand for the meats, same as in beef and pork. Top woolled lambs sell at \$7.50, about \$1.00 per cwt.

lower than at this time last year. West clipped lambs bring \$6.50 to \$6.75, wethers \$5.75, Texas muttons \$4.75 to \$5.75, goats \$3.40 to \$4.90, with "brushers" available at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Texas run will not be heavy during May, but there should be quite a number of Arizonas included in receipts, making an average quota for the month.

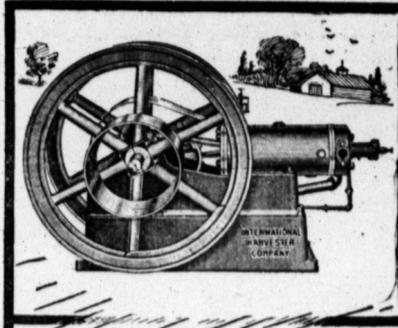
J. A. RICKART.

Special to the Live Stock Inspector.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 25, 1908.—Cattle market conditions of late have been of an encouraging character considered from the sellers' standpoint. This improvement in market conditions, however, can be credited to extremely light receipts rather than to any improvement in the general outlet for cattle products. However, there is a somewhat better condition reported from eastern dressed beef and export sources. Supplies at five leading central markets during the last week have fallen off almost 50 per cent compared with a year ago. This sharp shrinkage in supplies has stimulated somewhat better inquiry for beef cattle and prices have had an upward tendency on almost all grades; in fact, the better grades of corn fed steers are now selling about up to where they were before the recent break. In other words, at the highest point of the year. While this is true of the better grades, the medium classes have also been selling somewhat higher, but have not shown as much advance as the more finished kinds. This is not surprising, nor should it be discouraging to the producing interests, as we are just entering upon a season of the year when buyers begin to discriminate between the strictly dry lot cattle and those that have had a touch of grass. The improvement noted on the market for steers has also extended to the trade in butcher and dressed beef grades of cows and heifers, and prices have appreciated about 20c to 25c. Canners, except for thin old shells, are in pretty good demand, while the stocker and feeder trade has been moving up somewhat with fat cattle supplies being very meagre and the demand showing some signs of picking up. There is nothing to indicate any large increase in the volume of cattle moving to market in the near future, neither does it appear at present that the supply of grass cattle later on is to be up to the volume of former year; hence it is that the outlook for the spring and summer markets does not favor liberal supplies and profitable prices should prevail.

The volume of hogs moving to market continues to show a decreasing tendency; however, there is not much reliability to the market and the tendency in prices is rather downward. In fact, closing prices for the week are 30c lower than on the opening day. In the face of supplies arriving at central markets, there is some reason for the belief that this is a manipulated market and that packers are not going to let prices go up for the present, but would rather force them down if receipts should assume such volume as to apparently justify it. There is some gossip to the effect that outsiders have got hold of the long lines of the winter made product and that packers are not willing to let these speculators make a killing at their expense, hence their bearish attitude towards the live hog market. Without large receipts, however, it is only a matter of time until the fresh meat consumption will force the live hogs to a higher level.

WARRICK.



A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

FARMERS are getting over doing things the hard, slow way. The very general use of farm powers is an example.

As a matter of fact, the farmer has as great need of a reliable power as the mechanic.

Take the average barn for illustration. Locate one of the simple, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines, such as is shown here, outside the barn door, or within the barn, for that matter, and what a world of hard labor it will save! You will have a power house on your farm.

It will shell the corn, grind feed, cut ensilage, turn the fanning mill, pump water, run the cream separator, elevate hay to the mow, and do a dozen other things.

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There is no doubt that on the average farm an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year. The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of their most excellent features.

They are built in:—

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS

Published at Enid, Oklahoma, the First and Fifteenth of each month.

W. I. DRUMMOND, } PUBLISHERS.
W. E. BOLTON, }

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single subscriptions, fifty cents a year; clubs of five, \$2.00; clubs of ten, \$3.50; single subscriptions, three years in advance, \$1.00.

In notifying the office of change of address, give both old and new address.

Fourteen years ago The Live Stock Inspector was started at Woodward by W. E. Bolton. Those fourteen years have proven most wonderful ones in the history of Oklahoma. At the time the Inspector was started, and for many years afterward, the western half of the territory was practically an unbroken cattle range. The line between "free range" and "herd law" was Range Line No. 13, which runs north and south about forty miles west of Enid. The establishment of Range 13 as the dividing line was in the nature of a compromise, and came after a bitter fight between the "nestors," as the farmer settlers were called, and the big cattlemen. But it did not by any means settle that dispute. It afforded little protection to the men who wanted western Oklahoma to remain unsettled, in order that their countless thousands of horses and cattle might continue to graze undisturbed over the unfenced prairies. The "nestors" paid little attention to the "dead line," but poured over and past it in increasing numbers each succeeding season, resulting in the total dispossession of the cattle barons. At this time there are no open ranges, except in a few portions of the western half of what was old Beaver county, and these are being rapidly restricted.

As long as the old range conditions prevailed, Woodward was an ideal place for the publication of a live stock journal. Woodward was in the heart of the best range section, and was one of the greatest primary cattle markets in the country. But since practically the entire state is now occupied by farmers, and men who raise better cattle in fewer numbers, the change to Enid was thought advisable. The numerous railroad lines radiating from Enid render the entire state accessible from this point.

The circulation of The Inspector, already numerous and state-wide, will be pushed most actively in every portion of Oklahoma, southern Kansas and northern Texas.

No pretensions of quality or quantity are made for this issue of The Inspector. The move from Woodward necessitated a complete reorganization in both mechanical and editorial departments, and it will require some time to effect this. It is the intention to place and maintain the paper in the foremost rank of live stock and agricultural journals, and the co-operation of all those who are interested in these branches is invited.

BERMUDA GRASS.

The need of good and sufficient pasture is too often present with the Oklahoma stockman and farmer. On thousands of farms only enough native grass has been left to pasture a small number of stock a portion of

the year. Many farmers feel the need of a grass which will sustain more stock to the acre than the native grasses. According to the Oklahoma Experiment Station, bermuda grass is almost ideal for pasture and hay purposes. Fear is felt by many that bermuda grass, once started, would spread to a troublesome extent, and be most difficult to eradicate or keep within bounds. The experiment station, after years of experience, gives positive assurances that this is not the case, and urges farmers to use the grass.

Bermuda grass grows anywhere that anything else will grow, and in many places where little or nothing else will grow. At Stillwater the Experiment Station has bermuda growing and producing a profitable crop on land so full of white alkali that nothing else will grow. It is a most rapid growing grass, and after once getting firmly established will stand constant pasturing for six months or more each year. It makes most excellent hay, furnishing two heavy crops each year, besides considerable pasture.

Bermuda grass can be raised from the seed in Oklahoma, but it freezes back badly this far north, in many instances being entirely killed. However, it becomes acclimated with the seasons, and the past ten years has produced a hardy variety, the result of continued growing and exposure to cold. Curiously enough, this grass is more often present in the cities and towns of the state than on the farms. It makes beautiful lawns, producing a perfect mat, but is disliked by many for this purpose because it starts late and turns brown somewhat early. In Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Lawton, Enid and other cities a great many lawns have been planted to this grass. It is from these lawns that numerous farms are being supplied with the sod, a gunny sack full of which, cut into small pieces and planted like potatoes, is sufficient to start quite a patch of the grass, after which the enlarging of the same is easy. The sod should be taken from spots which show green and vigorous growth early.

On an increasing number of farms bermuda grass is being planted on the poorest land—on hill sides, sand ridges, and in alkali spots. This is recommended by the experiment station, though it is stated that the grass, like anything else, will produce heavier on better land.

If the results of the experiments at Stillwater are a criterion, bermuda grass will in the future be a companion crop for alfalfa on Oklahoma farms, and it will be present in increasing areas on land where alfalfa nor any other crop except bermuda, can be profitably grown.

The Inspector and Farm News has secured the services of Mr. Amos E. Lovett, who will after this issue of the paper act as associate editor. Mr. Lovett is a graduate of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and has been for several months in the employ of the associated creameries of Oklahoma as traveling inspector. He is especially well equipped for the work in view, and the management feels assured that the readers will appreciate his contributions.

W. E. Bolton, secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, is seriously ill at Kansas City.

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TY IN OKLAHOMA. WRITE FOR
PARTICULARS.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATION CHANGES.

The new regulations regarding Texas fever and infected cattle, issued several weeks ago, took effect April 2nd. They are designated as Bureau of Animal Industry Order 151 and amendment 3 to Order 143, and copies will be furnished to interested persons on application to the Bureau at Washington, D. C.

These regulations describe the area quarantined on account of Texas fever and prescribe the conditions under which the movement of cattle from that area is permitted. As a general rule, between February 1st and October 31st, cattle may be moved from the quarantined area only when shipped by rail to market centers for immediate slaughter. Special provision is made, however, for the movement of cattle for other purposes from certain districts where some of the farms and pastures have been freed of ticks, when the cattle are inspected and certified to be free from ticks. These districts are hereafter referred to in this article as "provisionally quarantined."

The principal changes made by amendment 3 to Order 143 consist in amending the specifications for the construction and maintenance of yards and approaches for the exclusive use of cattle from the quarantined area in the course of transportation through nonquarantined territory, and in prescribing similar specifications for non-infections pens in the quarantined area.

Order 151 changes the quarantine line in several particulars. Most of the changes are the result of the work done during the past year by the Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with state authorities toward eradicating the cattle tick, and there is consequently a reduction in the quarantined area. The quarantine now includes the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and parts of California, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia.

The actual changes in the quarantined area compared with last year are as follows:

In California, the remainder of Madera county, (that part lying west of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway) is released from provisional quarantine, and the counties of Ventura and Riverside are admitted to provisional quarantine. This leaves only the counties of Orange, San Diego, and Imperial as the area that is wholly quarantined.

In Texas, Childress county is released from provisional quarantine, and the privilege of shipping from Throckmorton County upon inspection and certification is withdrawn.

In Oklahoma, all restrictions are removed from Logan, Oklahoma, and Beckham counties, from that part of Cleveland county west of the A. T. & S. F. Railway, and that part of Canadian county north of the Canadian river, and from that part of Noble county formerly included in the Ponca Indian Reservation. The area from which shipments may be made after inspection and certification will include only the new county of Greer, and that part of Cleveland county east of the A. T. & S. F. Railway and north of the line between townships seven and eight north, and that part of Noble county east of the A. T. & S. F. Railway and south of a line between townships twenty-one and twenty-two north and the Kansas and Osage Nations.

In Missouri, provisional quarantine is imposed upon that part of Newton and McDonald counties west of the



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Thus the International Company has made it **easy** for you to buy

**Champion, McCormick, Osborne,
Deering, Milwaukee, Plano,
Harvesting Machines.**

This Company has made it **safe** for you to buy these machines because of many reasons:

You are **safe** in depending upon the underlying principles of these machines because **you know** they are the six machines in which farmers have placed their greatest confidence through fifty years of practical tests.

You are **safe** in this respect because these machines have proved that they are built upon the right principles by withstanding every test while hundreds of competing machines were condemned and ceased to be manufactured.

You are **safe** in depending upon the greatest improvements in these machines, because the manufacturers maintain a \$350,000-a-year staff of inventors and designers to constantly improve these machines and keep them in the place they have established as standard.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of material used in constructing these machines because the manufacturers have been able to buy their own coal and iron mines, thus securing the best fuel and ore—their own iron and steel mills, thus producing the best iron and steel, and their own timber lands and saw mills, thus securing the best lumber, and the quantities in which this company buys all other raw materials insure every advantage of highest quality.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of workmanship which goes into these machines, because the capital of these manufacturers has enabled them to perfect their equipments and manufacturing facilities in every way that inventive genius and the highest mechanical skill can devise, and gather to their plants the most skillful workmen in every branch of the business.

The business of farming is both profitable and pleasant—if you use International machines.

These machines are durable, because the best materials procurable enter into their construction.

These machines are efficient, because they are correctly designed.

Every precaution possible is taken to guard against the use of inferior materials. Well equipped laboratories are maintained at the Company's steel mills and at each of the several manufacturing plants. All raw materials are subjected to a careful analysis in these laboratories, the second examination at the works being a check on the test made at the steel mills. This rigid system of testing the materials makes it next to impossible for any defective iron or steel to be used in the manufacture of International machines. Without such tests it is impossible to tell the difference between superior and inferior materials. Therefore the small manufacturer must necessarily work at a great disadvantage, for he is continually called upon to replace defective parts.

Before being shipped out, every part and every machine produced by the International Harvester Company must pass the most rigid inspections and tests made by experts who devote their entire time to this work.

Binders are tested by actually binding wire-grass, and even chains are tested link by link by a violent pneumatic machine.

No machine is passed if a single imperfection is discovered, and the trained eyes of the inspectors instantly detect every defect.

Another point of safety for you in the International line is in the matter of repair parts.

If your team runs away or an accident occurs you can **always** get repairs near at hand because a full stock of repair parts is carried at every agency.

And your repairs always fit.

One part is an exact duplicate of another—all exactly like the original pattern.

Repair parts for machines in the International line are being sent out all over the world today, for machines that were built years ago, and each part fits perfectly.

With its 25,000 employes and 42,000 agents, this Company is supporting as many families as there are in Utah or Montana.

So you see you may safely depend upon the strength and reliability of the company behind the International machines.

In the end you get the benefit of the magnitude of this business, because it is by doing business upon such a large scale that the International Harvester Company is enabled to give you these superior machines at such reasonable prices.

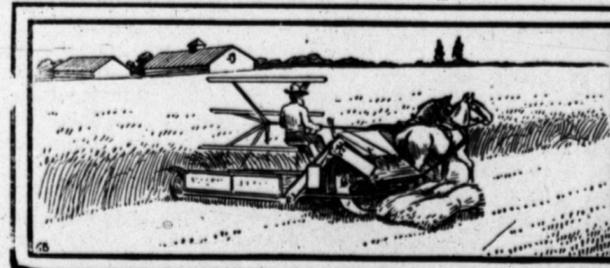
Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(INCORPORATED)

Chicago, U. S. A.

International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shocks, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tillage Implements, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, International Auto-Buggies and Binder Twine.



Kansas City Southern Railway, that part of Oregon county south of the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, and the whole of Ripley county.

In Arkansas, the counties of Carroll, Randolph, Clay, Greene, and Lawrence are released from quarantine, and Benton county is admitted to provisional quarantine.

In Tennessee, the whole counties of Carroll, Lewis, Grundy, Van Buren, Bledsoe, and Rhea are released from quarantine, as are the remaining portions of the counties of Fayette,

Coffee, Roane, that part of Sequatchie county west of the western bluff or crest of Walden's Ridge, and that part of Franklin county north and west of Elk river. The privilege of making shipment from Lincoln county after inspection and certification is withdrawn.

In Georgia, the counties of Fannin, Murray, Gilmer, and Hall are added to the area having provisional quarantine.

In South Carolina, the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, and Anderson are admitted to provisional quarantine.

In North Carolina, the counties of Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Vance, Guilford, Alamance, Orange, Durham, Yadkin, Cleveland, and Rutherford, and the remaining portions of McDowell, Rowan, and Davidson, are wholly released from quarantine, and the privilege of making interstate shipments after inspection is withdrawn from Union, Stanly, and Anson counties.

In Virginia, the counties of Patrick, Henry, Halifax, Charlotte, Dinwiddie, Prince George, and James City are released from quarantine, while provisional quarantine is imposed upon Fluvanna county. This leaves but twelve counties in Virginia that are wholly quarantined, viz: Pittsylvania, Chesterfield, York, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Brunswick, Greensville, Sussex, Southampton, Surry, Isle of Wight and Nansémond.

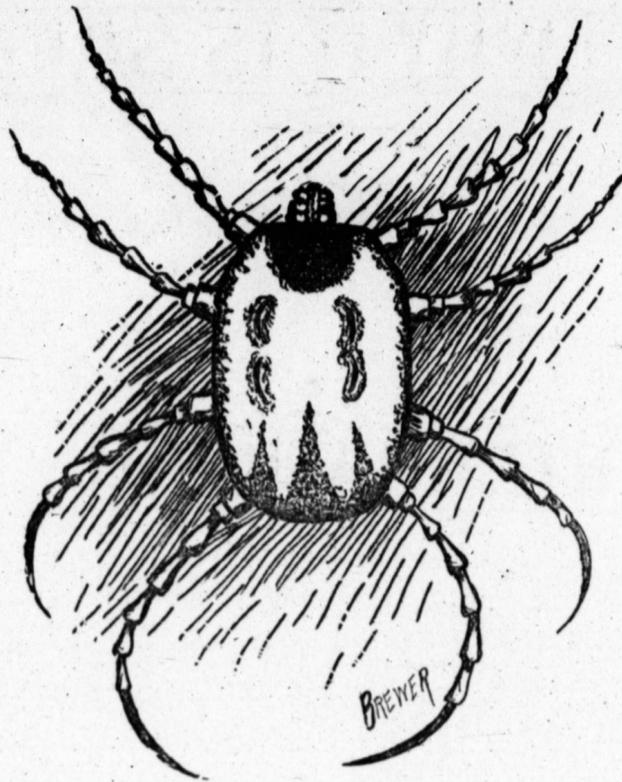
The new regulations recognize as the correct scientific name of the cattle ticks "Margaropus annulatus" instead of "Boophilus annulatus" as heretofore used. This change is made because scientists are agreed that under the zoological law of priority the former name takes precedence over the latter.

DAIRY FARMING PAYS.

The advantages of dairy farming are becoming more and more apparent in Oklahoma, as elsewhere. The increasing price of land makes it imperative to derive a greater revenue per acre. The following communication to The Inspector from Spokane, Washington, illustrates what may be done in the line of scientific dairying:

R. E. Flood, superintendent and part owner of the Broadview Dairy company, operating at Marshall Junction, seven miles south of Spokane, which makes every cow in a herd of 400 net \$60 a year, declared in an interview a few days ago, that Whitman county will support 500,000 cows, which will produce a revenue of \$50,000,000 a year. He holds that every acre can be made to support one cow in dairy farming. This, he says, is five times as much as the county will produce in grain growing. The company has 400 cows on a 700 acre ranch, and the gross revenue is more than \$40,000 a year. The company paid 25 per cent on its capitalization of \$60,000 last year. It employs 25 men steadily at \$34 a month and keep. One man is paid \$150 a month and expenses to buy milk cows. No cow is kept that will not average two gallons of milk for every day in the year, and as a consequence there is a constant cutting out of the unsatisfactory ones and replacement with better milchers. He added:

"These possibilities for dairying, to say nothing of other kinds of intensified farming, show that wheat farming in the Inland Empire is doomed. Of course the men who have grown rich out of growing wheat will continue to grow it as



THE TEXAS FEVER TICK

This is an enlarged picture of the party whose activity in spreading Texas fever causes the loss of untold millions annually, and makes the maintenance of quarantine lines necessary.

long as they hold the land, but the man who gets the land after they have retired or died will grow something more profitable."

TREATING POTATOES FOR FUNGI

While the potato scab is the most common fungous disease of the potato, there are two or three others that need to be taken into account. The most important is so-called "little potatoes" or rhizoctonia. The latter attacks the plant as soon as it has grown from the seed potato, and is variously known as stem rot, rosette and black foot. It develops along with the plant, often not serious enough to kill the entire plant until a few small potatoes have been formed. It is carried from year to year on the seed potatoes and in the soil. The remedies, therefore, are much the same as for scab; namely, to rotate the potato field and to treat the seed, to be sure it is clean.

How to Use Corrosive Sublimate.

The best treatments for scab and rhizoctonia are the corrosive sublimate treatment and the formalin methods. In using the former, dissolve two ounces corrosive sublimate in two gallons hot water. When this is thoroughly dissolved, add cold water until you have fourteen gallons.

YES, IT PAYS.

It pays to raise cattle and horses and hogs and sheep that are the best that good breeding and careful feeding can produce, says a Texas exchange.

Take the example of Lee Bros., who live near San Angelo. They had a Hereford steer at the recent Feeders' and Breeders' show which weighed 1,440 pounds at less than three years old. It was highly bred and carefully fed.

The steer took first prize in its class and was declared grand champion of the show. After that Lee Bros. sold him to Armour & Co. for \$172.80. They had already taken \$190 premiums with him, making the returns from the single steer \$362.80. It would have taken eight ordinary steers weighing over

900 pounds, and selling at \$4.50 per hundred, to bring the same returns.

The champion steer was a Texas product, Texas bred and Texas fed. It killed out over seventy per cent, one of the highest records ever established by a steer anywhere in the United States.

Suppose a feeder sends to market 100 steers, averaging 900 pounds and gets \$4.50, a very good price. He will get only as much as another feeder who sends in 64 steers averaging 1,200 pounds and getting for them \$5.25. Not only has the second man received the same money, but he has saved freight, commission and cost of feeding on more than a car load of steers besides.

TESTING SEED FOR THE FARM.

The other day a rascal was found to have made a small fortune by chopping up palm leaf fans and selling the stuff at a dollar a packet, containing a pinch or two of the precious dust—which was said to be the seed of a rare exotic flower. So writes W. G. Fitz-Gerald in the Technical Magazine for March.

He advertised widely, and numbered professional florists among his victims. True, he disclaimed responsibility for the germinating power of his "seed," but this is a common warning even on the wares of reputable seedmen, so that the buyers planted, watched, and watered with pathetic zeal until at length an angry lady laid the swindler by the heels.

Now, farm and flower seed of the highest quality is costly stuff. So minutely is that of the calceolaria, that the actual cost of producing the finest strain exceeds ten times the weight of the seed in purest gold. Mignonette seed, too, is by no means cheap, yet that of the begonia is sixty times dearer; and a liberal allowance for a \$2.00 packet is measured in a tiny spoon with an outside diameter of three-sixteenths of an inch. And yet in that small spoonful there will be enough seed to produce more than 100 stately begonia plants.

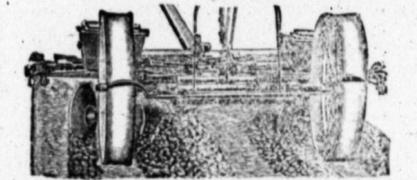
The writer goes on to describe the

HIGHEST PRIZE FOR 50 YEARS

AT ALL WORLD'S FAIRS, EXPOSITIONS AND STOCK SHOWS
For Hay, Grain or Stock Scales
Steel Frame and Royal Scale Rack



ONLY RELIABLE AND DURABLE PITLESS SCALES MADE
Steel Frames furnished for all our Scales, old or new.
All Scales Warranted. Many Correct after 40 Years.
Every Farmer Should have a Fire Proof Safe for Valuables.
Sewing Machines, Forges, Mills, Shellers, etc.
Chicago Scale Co., 296 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.



THE KEMPER DISC FURROW

OPENER Will increase the yield of Corn, Cane
Cotton 25 per cent.

Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day.

Works on any planter.

Write for circulars and prices.

Walker Mfg. Co., 10th Ave.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Carey Hotel

EUROPEAN PLAN

Wichita, Kansas.



Rates: 75c and \$1.00, with Bath \$1.50 and \$2.00

Headquarters for Commercial

and Stockmen

HUMPHREYS & MOTTLE, Props.

When visiting Kansas City, stop
at the

Blossom House

Opposite the Union Depot

The Stock Hotel

Good Meals. Clean Beds.

Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock Exchange
Building at Stock Yards. Kansas
City, Missouri.

Delaware Hotel

Cattlemen's Headquarters

140 Rooms, 50 Rooms with Bath.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

LONG & EVANS, Props.

The Elmhurst

F. HULETT, Propr.

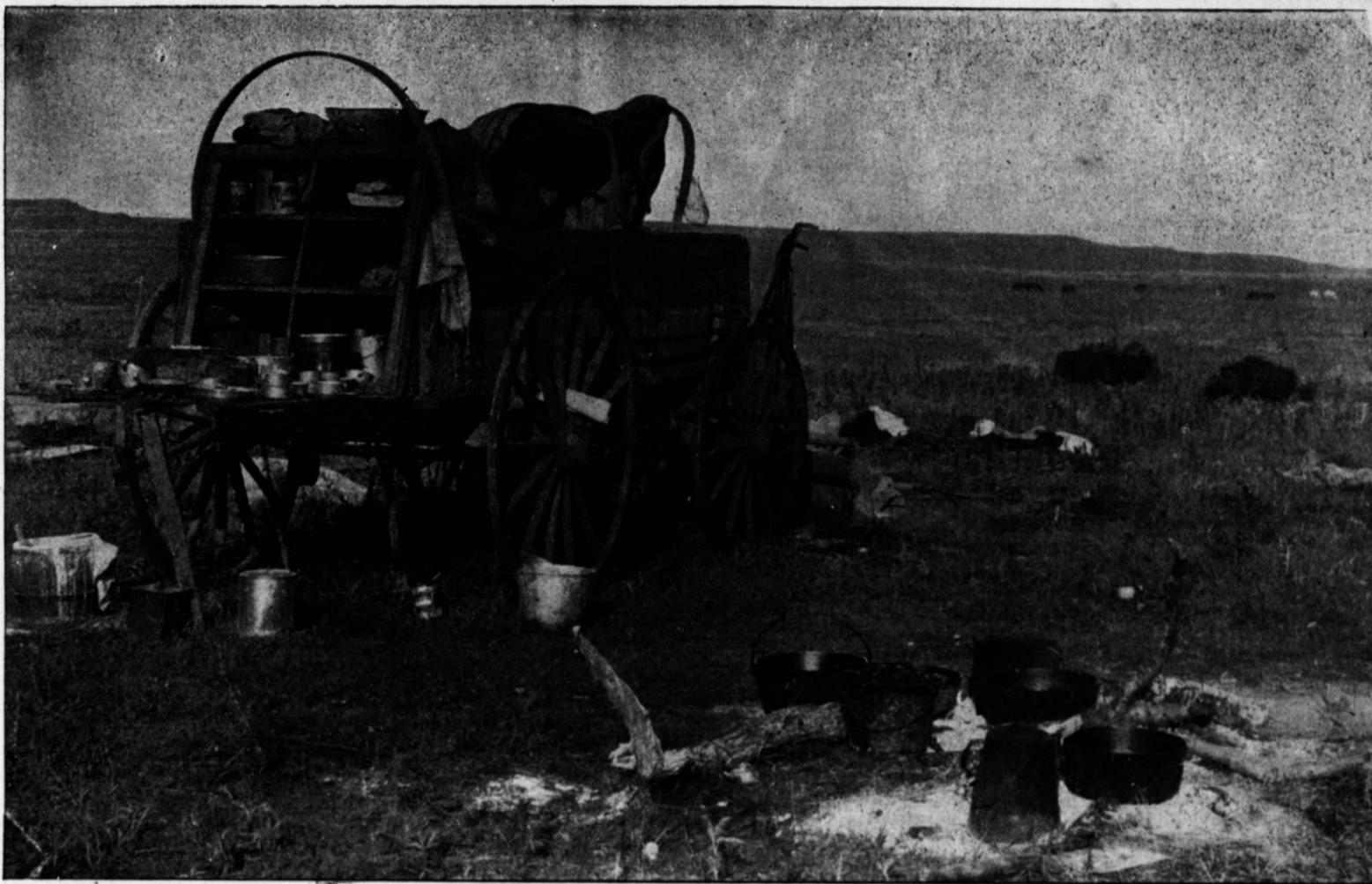
The Best Kept Hotel

in the Panhandle

FINE SAMPLE ROOMS

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

careful testing seeds undergo at the hands of the experts in the reliable seed houses, and of government inspectors, and an interesting series of photographs illustrates the text.



THE OLD CHUCK WAGON

The Live Stock Inspector Will Be Published at Enid.

(W. E. Bolton, in Woodward News:)

On April 3rd, 1908, transfer papers were signed, giving to W. I. Drummond, of Enid, Oklahoma, the managing control of The Live Stock Inspector. On April 2nd, 1904 this paper was founded in Woodward by its publisher, and was chiefly instrumental, by its wide interstate circulation, of placing Woodward on the map.

It was founded for the range cattlemen, whose representative it was from its inception, until the settlement of the ranges made it impossible to profitably pasture branded cattle in large herds.

The Farm News department was then added, and a re-organization of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association was attempted along the lines of domestic cattle, and the membership was broadened to include the growers of horses, hogs and all farm live stock.

Under this new adjustment of association lines the paper necessarily ceased to be such an active factor, as the membership was scattered and often closely allied to local interests. Under such conditions was spent the past three years, and now it seems best to remove the paper from Woodward to a more central location, among the great body of Oklahoma live stock, and the city of Enid has been chosen for this purpose. There it will have the advantage of direct rail communication with all parts of the state and be in position to materially assist in the development of live stock in the great new state, and which industry constitutes such a large percentage of its wealth, and upon which it most inevitably depends.

The Live Stock Inspector has had a splendid history, and its former publisher has good reason to be proud of its accomplishments. Dur-

ing the International Exposition at Paris, France, its files were awarded the gold medal as the world's best live stock publication. It has brought together thousands of people engaged in the great industry, and harmonized their efforts in the accomplishment of practical results. It has had much to do with National and Territorial quarantine rules and lines, and has contributed largely in adding many thousands of dollars of profit to the beneficiaries of such legislation. It has voiced the sentiments of stock growers of the territory, resulting, in combination with the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, in placing every law on the Territorial statute books favorable to promotion of the live stock industry in Oklahoma. It has aided, more than any other one factor, the developments of the great markets west of Chicago, thereby placing Oklahoma live stock nearer the purchaser and adding to profits by reducing charges for transportation and loss by shrinkage. All these and others have built for the Live Stock Inspector a foundation that is broad and permanent, and foretells the good it will now be able to accomplish when published in a more central location, with better facilities in printing and transportation.

The former management sincerely trusts that each old patron will stand loyally with the new administration, which will be continued in part by us, and that the next decade may tell the story in still more glowing language of the success, merit and actual good accomplished by the paper for the good of every stock grower in Oklahoma.

One that is going the rounds of the Oklahoma country newspapers: "C. M. Scott, living two and a half miles south of Arkansas City, is offering for sale a pedigreed cow, sold to him by J. W. Irons, whom Scott alleges as his friend. In his newspaper advertisement Mr. Scott says:

Spring and Summer Work, Special Offers, Etc.

Many commercial schools, when their principal teachers are out on summer vacation, substitute cheap boys and girls who have just taken the course and will teach for their board and clothes. They then advertise "Special Offers, Rebates on Railroad Fare, Special Reduced Rates to all who enter on or before a certain date, etc. etc."

Some of these schools employ this kind of teaching talent all the time and are all the time advertising some sort of special offer. Schools doing "Cheap John" work have to resort to "Cheap John" special offers to secure patronage. Any thoughtful person can see that a school that does good, high grade work at all times can no more afford to make a special offer at one time than at another. We have absolutely one price on tuition at all seasons of the year, and that price is stated in our catalog. The same thorough work that characterizes the rest of the year continues in all departments of our colleges throughout the spring and summer. When time, cost of board, tuition, books, stationary, etc., are all considered, our course is much less expensive than any "Cheap John" course in any special offer school, to say nothing of the character of instruction and superiority of our courses.

—WRITE FOR CATALOG—

CAPITAL CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Guthrie, Oklahoma.

I want to sell her owing to rheumatism in my left leg, caused by her kicking at a fencepost and hitting me. When I first purchased her she was very wild, but I have succeeded in taming her so I can peep through the corral without her tearing down the gate. To a man who is

a good Christian and does not fear death she would be a valuable animal. But I want to sell her to some one who will treat her right. She is one-fourth Shorthorn, two-fourths hyena and the balance just ordinary cow. She will be sold cheap for cash."

EDUCATION FOR USEFULNESS.

Principal Points from an Address of Superintendent Frank B. Hall at County Farmers' Institutes in Illinois.

Human activity is useful, useless or harmful. Indeed, if it is useless it is harmful; for it is a waste of time, and time is the stuff life is made of, and to waste human life is harmful. So human activity is useful or harmful. Activity is useful if it promotes human well-being. To raise corn is useful; to make wool into cloth is useful; to convert wheat into flour is useful; to dig a ditch or a cellar, or to lay a cellar wall is useful; to assist in the distribution of corn, woolen goods, flour, lime, cement, eggs, butter, or cheese, is useful. It is useful to please people; to please them through the art of music, or painting, or sculpture, or architecture.

Improved Conditions.

It is useful to add to the comfort of the people through improved conditions in the home, in the town, or in the country. It is useful to do that which will increase the yield of corn and oats and wheat and clover; which will conserve soil fertility and check the ravages of insects. Whatever promotes human happiness, human convenience, human health, human comfort, human progress in right living and right thinking, or whatever diminishes the mistakes, the sins, the sorrow, the suffering, the inconvenience, any of the ills of life, is useful.

Add to the "Sum-Total" of Well-Being.

But the real utility of an act must be determined by its effect, not upon the individual himself, but upon the race. The useful act must affect favorably the human race. The individual may, in exceptional cases, suffer seeming harm and race gain. But if the individual prospers at the expense of the race, prosperity must be classed as harmful. It is the "sum-total" of human well-being that we must consider.

Speculation Harmful.

Any activity whereby one gains what another loses is not useful activity. Call it by whatever name you please—gambling, stealing, speculating, promoting—if the probable result of the transaction is that, one shall get what another loses without giving an equivalent for it, the activity is not a useful one; it is harmful. "Avoid drink; avoid speculation," says Andrew Carnegie. Why? Because both intoxicate; and an intoxicated man is a menace to the community.

Worse than Strong Drink.

This speculative spirit, the desire to get something for nothing or something for less than it is worth, or to sell something for more than it is worth; this spirit is the root of more evil than strong drink. It is more common than strong drink. The boy finds it in his arithmetic. "Bought a horse for 20 per cent less than he was worth and sold him for 20 per cent more than he was worth. What was the per cent of gain?" The transaction was a lawful one; but it was not a useful activity. To transfer a piece of property from A to B and thereby take \$50 that belongs to B and give it to A, adds nothing to the world's wealth. This is the approved horse trade.

Legitimate Horse Trading.

Buy a horse that is worth \$100 and pay \$100 for him. (Why not?) So feed him and groom him and train him that he is worth \$200; then sell him for \$200. (Why not?) Or buy horses in Illinois at \$200 and sell

them in New York at \$300 each, the difference being sufficient to pay for transportation and skill and risk in handling. Such transactions are not only legitimate but useful. Moreover, education is necessary as a preparation for dealing in horses; but it may not be exactly the kind of education as is needed for preaching or teaching.

Get-Rich-Quick Schemes.

The speculative spirit is more common in America than in any other country—more common because there is more opportunity. Oil wells, gold mines and silver mines, Canada lands, lands in Arkansas and Texas, city lots, farm lands, everywhere a thousand get-rich-quick schemes invite the young and old to take a hand in the game rather than to seek wealth by earning it. Scarcely a day passes in which we may not find in our daily papers illustrations of the fact that speculation and speculation are as nearly alike as the words. It is but a step, and a short one, from one to the other.

Familiar Instances.

A Western mine may be a hole in the ground with a liar at the top. A mine worth \$500,000 is capitalized at \$7,000,000,000. Such procedure must not be classed as useful activity; and yet America is full of it; and some of those who practice it have had the training of the college and Sunday schools. Steal a goose from the common and you are a thief and you must go to jail for it. Steal the common—but from under the goose and you are a great financier and you must be honored for it, wreck a train and you are a dangerous criminal, and you must go to state's prison for it. Wreck a whole railroad and you are a millionaire and must go—to Wall street for it.

The Beauties of Business.

A young man of thirty, a native of Sweden, did a little business in cottonseed oil in the last few months; bought up the available supply and forced the price from 33 cents to 50 cents a gallon. A few weeks ago he settled with his "friends" on the board of trade, receiving their checks for something over a million dollars as a profit. Of course he never handled any of the oil; he had no use for it, but there were people who had to sell and people ready to buy. He accommodated them, "cornered" the market, and made a million. That is "business," but what is gambling?

Worthless Mining Stocks.

"Out of a list of ten stocks advertised in one New York daily paper in 1900, of eight not a trace can be found; one of the other two is listed as a fake and the tenth is selling at two cents a share. It was sold in 1900 at one dollar."—World's Work, January, 1907.

Even the boys have caught the spirit and are trying to get without giving.

Points in Cement Work.

In mixing cement never use hot or very cold water.

Cement should never be stored in a damp place.

Avoid using different brands of cement together.

In building long or curved walls use an expansion joint.

Only materials free from dirt and soot dust should be used.

It is a mistake to disturb cement after it has begun to set.

In sidewalk building follow with the last, or top, coat at once.

Always cover the fresh cement to keep it from freezing and from drying too fast.

St. Louis National Stock Yards National Stock Yards, Ill.

Some facts to prove that we are growing.

Receipts in 1907 exceeded the receipts of 1906 by Ninety Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty head of live stock regardless of the financial depression in November and December, which held many thousands off of the markets.

Our cattle and hog business for the ten months ending October 31st, 1907, was over Two Hundred and Thirty Nine Thousand head greater than for the ten months of 1906. Cattle receipts from Oklahoma in 1907 amounted to 219,726 head against 208,319 head received in 1906 an increase of over Eleven Thousand Cattle.

Cattle receipts from Kansas increased over Fifteen Thousand head over the business of 1906.

Quarantine cattle receipts in 1907 amounted 512,489 against 469,149 head in 1906 an increase of Forty Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty.

We made these in the face of a heavy loss in November and December occasioned by the financial depression. We wish to express to Oklahoma and Kansas friends our appreciation of their support which made this excellent showing possible.

SOME MORE FACTS Eight local packing houses, many Brokers, numerous Eastern order buyers and an exceedingly large butcher trade in this vicinity serve to make this a most competitive market. Strong competition makes high prices, and this is the reason why this market has averaged the highest in the country.

JUST ONE MORE FACT The horse and mule market of the St. Louis National Stock Yards is pre-eminently the largest in the world. Horse auction sales every day, except Saturday and an adequate supply of mules on hand.



(INCORPORATED)

**1312-1314 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

SIXTEENTH YEAR

We respectfully solicit the patronage of those who desire

EXPERT BUSINESS TRAINING

The graduates of CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE are employed by the United States Government, by courts as official stenographers, as teachers in other colleges, and by leading business houses of Kansas City and elsewhere.

We assist worthy students to secure positions and also help those desiring to work for their room and board while attending college.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE is in session the entire year. Students may enter at any time. **96-page Illustrated Catalog, trial lessons in shorthand and specimens of penmanship FREE. Write for them.**



THE Eagle Press

ENID, OKLAHOMA

Will do your printing on short notice. Also carry a complete assortment of legal blanks.



STOCK INSPECTOR WOODWARD, OKLA.

A SCENE OF THE PAST

THE MARKING OF TRAILS.

The importance, and even the very existence of many American cities is unquestionably due to the old trails that spanned the country. The early day pioneers, following buffalo tracks or Indian paths or blazing their own way chose routes that were the most accessible and, naturally, traders and squatters were wont to camp and barter with the Indians where the trails joined or touched a stream. Logically, perceptibly settlements grew into villages, towns, and cities. Many a metropolis owes its advantageous situation to the wisdom of these forerunners of civilization, who rarely wandered from the beaten paths, knowing there were more chances of a friendly hand on the white man's roads than in the open.

There has been much sentiment of late in favor of marking these transcontinental trails with stone monuments. Both for historical and public spirit reasons, the routes should be perpetuated; the westward development of America will thus be accurately delineated and a mall tribute will be paid to those weather-

beaten old heroes who braved the danger of the wilderness for their family and their country. Where the plow and the builder have not obliterated them, the wind, the rain, and the snow have, in many instances made almost invisible the tracks of oxen and the wheel ruts of the prairie schooner, which are figurative lines of progress of a vigorous young nation—lines that tell sad stories of dauntless empire-builders who toiled, suffered, and—too often—marked the trails for a brief period with their mute effigies.

The trail marking should be done at once while the memory of surviving pioneers can be used. The old roads have been merged with country highways in most localities, but there are places where the elements are battering unused links out of sight. One old scout, Ezra Meeker, is touring the country in a prairie schooner driven by a yoke of big oxen. An interested crowd in front of the Exchange building heard him Tuesday. He is working principally for the preservation of the Oregon trails and has induced many communities to set up shafts, for which he deserves

commendation. Kansas City has been perennially interested in marking the old Santa Fe trail, but the movement was in a languishing condition until Mr. Meeker's visit. It is hoped that the new enthusiasm will not be spent until all the old cross-country routes have received attention.—Drovers' Telegram.

Two carloads of fine bred cattle, forty steers and seven cows were sold by William Campbell of Jet, this week for approximately \$5,000. One cow brought \$94.87, and the others an average of \$90. The steers were sold for an average of \$59.22. Since January 1, Mr. Campbell has sold over 6,000 head of fine bred cattle. He is one of the best known stock breeders in this part of Oklahoma.

Take care of the fruit. The late freeze has killed the crop on millions of trees a little farther north.

Sheep thrive on crab grass, weeds and brush. Better get a few good ones.

The Inspector wants agents.

 * "But there is one thing that *
 * is always going to help the *
 * people of this state, and that *
 * is the live stock. There are a *
 * good many people who think *
 * this country is kept up only *
 * by its agriculture, but permit *
 * me to say that it would be ab- *
 * solutely impossible to live in *
 * this state without the live *
 * stock interests; that is, in *
 * connection with farming." *
 * Senator Harris, in address at *
 * the Enid convention. *

DECLARES A HOLIDAY.

Governor Haskell Starts Movement for Election of Senators By Direct Vote.

Guthrie, April 29—Governor Haskell today issued a proclamation, declaring Thursday, May 7th, a legal holiday for the purpose of circulating among the people for their signature to a petition to congress asking that body to submit an amendment to the constitution of the United States authorizing the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and submitting amendments on other subjects. The proclamation follows:

"In unity there is strength."
 State of Oklahoma: Executive Proclamation.

Government is the source from which must spring, protection to life, liberty and the acquisition and enjoyment of property.

Government must be made and executed by man.

Government that does not protect honest capital and enterprise and honest toil alike, fails of its proper purpose.

Our form of government, with its distinct legislative, executive and judicial branches, should owe the tenure of office direct to the people.

Official position should never be found on the bargain counter, where selfish interest, greedy for riches at the expense of the comfort of the toiling masses, or the morals and happiness of humanity, can buy power with the gold unjustly wrung from honest hands and needy homes.

(Continued on Page Twelve.)



OKLAHOMA CORN

short. plete anks.



THE LAST LOOK

J. H. Cox says that Western Oklahoma never looked more prosperous than now. Mr. Cox is the owner of an 800 acre farm in Woodward county, near Mutual. He is a practical farmer, who has made it pay so well that he has about decided to retire, and live in town. He raises over 300 head of hogs a year on his farm, besides some cattle and a good many mules. On his farm Mr. Cox has over 100 acres in alfalfa, and is putting out more this season. "Farmers all over that part of the state are feeling good over the bright prospects for bumper crops this season," said Mr. Cox. "A few years ago people laughed when we tried farming as an experiment. But there is no joke about it now. Farming is

being done everywhere, and big crops are raised. We never expected to raise hogs or feed cattle either, but we are doing both. I have sold fed cattle here on the Kansas City market during the past few months at the top prices, and our hogs possess a fine quality and sell for top prices. Wheat has made a splendid growth, and will no doubt make a good crop."—Drover's Telegram.

It is an excellent plan to let the brood sow go for a period of twenty-four hours after she farrows before she is fed any grain. At the end of that time we much prefer to feed, say, one ear of dry corn than to use slop. A light feed of corn or dry oats twice a day will give better re-

sults for the first four or five days than will the use of milk-making foods, because the latter are very apt to sear the young pigs, and in case the weather is cold and dark some may succumb. It will take from ten days to two weeks to get a sow on full feed if the best results are to be expected. At the end of a month the little pigs ought to be eating heartily, and in most cases they ought to be given about all they will eat. Where a sow has a small litter the little pigs will have to be fed more lightly than will be the case where the litter is large, as there might be some danger of bringing on thumps by getting the little fellows too fat inside. Our experience is that a sow with eight or nine pigs is

not apt to give her offspring this ailment by over-feeding them; but if the number is reduced to four or five there is some danger.—Farmer and Stockman.

An Oklahoma exchange vouches for the truth of this: An Oklahoma man promised to contribute \$2.00 toward the preacher's salary as soon as he sold his calf, but failed to keep his word. He went to church a few nights later, and the choir sang the beautiful song, "The Half Has Never Yet Been Told." He was a little hard of hearing and went home boiling with rage. He told his wife the choir had insulted him by singing "The Calf Has Never Yet Been Sold."

What is declared to be the highest price ever paid for a draft horse was handed to W. R. Clemans of Moscow, Ida., by the Grangeville Breeders' association. The animal, a Percheron stallion, brought \$10,000. Horse-owners and stockmen say that the horse is the best specimen of the breed ever seen in the Northwest. The stallion is dark brown, is five years of age, weighs 2,360 pounds and stands 18 hands and 1 1/2 inches.

More and better live stock—that's the slogan of the progressive Oklahoma farmer.

"The eradication of the Texas Fever Tick." That's a big question, but not too big to tackle. It can be done.

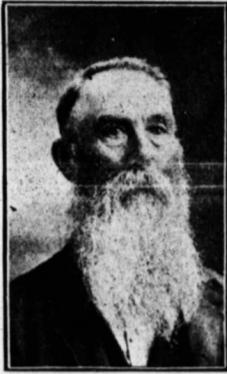
The green bugs appear to have left Oklahoma for good. It is seldom that such a visitation strikes any country twice in succession.



The Earth Chicago

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Will cry sales anywhere on the continent. Write me before making dates.

NOT EXTINCT YET.

And Move Is On to Make Buffalo More Numerous.

Washington.—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and George Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, and other distinguished citizens on the North American continent, who have organized the American Bison association, have proved themselves to be most effective lobbyists. When these friends of the buffalo discovered that their bill providing an appropriation of \$30,000 to buy a game preserve in Montana could not pass the house, they promptly had it attached to the agricultural appropriation bill as a rider. The senate committee on agriculture took action yesterday and there was not a dissenting vote.

For several years the lovers of the American bison have by personal and literary appeal aroused a widespread interest in their movement to perpetuate the buffalo. It has been discovered that even the best zoological gardens were unfit for a home for the bison. The animals which once roamed the western prairies by the millions were in a fair way to become extinct until the American Bison association was formed. It first attempted to induce the state of New York to purchase for \$20,000 a preserve in the Adirondacks.

The bill passed the New York legislature by a unanimous vote, but Governor Hughes with his ready pen vetoed it. The next move was to set apart a game preserve in the Wichita mountains in Oklahoma. This joint action of congress and the administration has resulted most satisfactorily, but the range is not extensive enough for the broad purposes of the association. The New York zoological gardens sent six bulls and twelve cows and heifers to the preserve in the Wichita mountains. The society in its report to congress as a reason why the purchase in Montana should be made cites the Oklahoma preserve as an argument. Since the arrival of the herd in Oklahoma two calves have been born.

"We look forward to a herd of 100 in a few years," say the friends of the bison.

It is further set forth that it is the hope and expectation of the association that the Wichita preserve may

shortly have American elk, pronghorned antelope and mule deer ranging on the bison range and that they "will thrive and multiply with their natural neighbors, the bison."

There is now a small herd of wild white-tailed deer inhabiting the mountains and timbers of the bison range. The preserve which it is proposed to purchase in Montana will contain 12,000 acres and is at the confluence of the Oreille and Jocko rivers. It is a part of the reservation of the Flathead tribe of Indians, and a private citizen has proved its superior advantages as a buffalo range by increasing his herd in a few years until he sold to a Canadian purchaser 400 head for \$100,000.

The American Bison association pledges itself to stock the range without cost to the government. The range is conveniently located for sight seers and is traveled for nine miles by a railroad, from Ravillo to Jocko.

MANURE FOR VEGETABLES.

A rich soil is the secret of success with nearly all vegetables. It is better to say a very rich soil. Corn will do well on a fairly rich soil, but for the garden vegetables take a soil that would make corn give a yield of 100 bushels per acre.

Many complaints because garden products do not come up to expectations, and do not equal the seedman's description, arise from the poverty of the soil where they are grown.

Vegetable of small size, tough and tasteless in quality, hark back to thin, worn-out soil.

Before the ground is plowed for the garden, haul on well rotted manure and spread it three inches thick over the surface. This fertilizer should have been for two years in the compost heap, so that it is thoroughly pulverized, and will mix with the soil.

Beets, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, onions and turnips will all boom with such feeding.

But when it comes to vines, that is only the first step. Put a shovelful of the same stimulant into each hill. Mix it thoroughly, and if the plants get a week's start, they will grow so fast that the yellow bug can't keep up with them.

For celery, which is perhaps the ranker feeder in the whole list of vegetables, the application of manure should be doubled. Pile on all you can plow under.

The satisfaction and the profit in growing vegetables comes from perfect specimens, large crops on small areas.

To attain this end fertilize and cultivate. There is no magic or luck in it. It is just labor directed by common sense and experience.

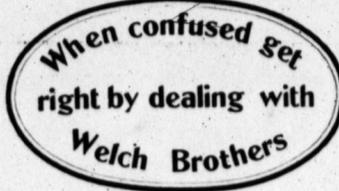
Oklahoma farmers and stockmen are extending the glad hand to the humble cow pea. Seed will be scarce this spring, and the price "higher'n a woodpecker hole."

Oil and gas wells are all right in their way, but Oklahoma farms will be producing as liberally as ever after the last barrel of oil has been pumped out, and natural gas ceases to flow.

The Orange Judd Farmer calls attention to the fact that every seventh year, for the past thirty years, has shown a short corn crop, and that 1908 is a seventh year.

The central portions of Oklahoma have had considerably more rain than was necessary the past two months.

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Write for Free Market Reports and any other information desired.

G. W. Spencer of Woodward, Cattle Salesman.

DECLARES A HOLIDAY.

(Continued From Page Nine.)

Government is neither spontaneous nor automatic. It will not create nor operate itself.

The honest people or the special interest will rule.

Which shall it be?

Shall the creatures of God or the creatures of the legislature rule the country.

The past and the present warn us—the general government must be brought nearer the people.

Bring the United States senate nearer the people, that just laws may be given us.

Such as to define the duties and render wholesome the administration of the executive and judiciary.

Party Platforms and Political Speech.

All pledges of future action are stale with age and the path of the past is strewn with wrecks of the people's fondest hopes.

Loud acclaim and fierce denunciation still leave the people with empty hands.

The people must act!

When? Now!

Amend the federal constitution.

How?

(a) Elect United States senators by direct vote.

(b) Legalize an income tax.

(c) Make constitutional an employer's liability law.

(d) Cease to interrupt the states in regulation of carrying charges within the state and the prohibition of merging of competing carriers.

(e) Leave to every state the right of its own people to enforce morality and protection to honest labor, without federal aid being given the enemy of both.

The party pledge of legislation along any of these lines is an uncertain subterfuge.

Write them all in the constitution and you then have certainty, but not otherwise.

The people are all powerful in action, but graft, greed and monopoly rule, when the people are silent.

By virtue of the power vested in me, I, C. N. Haskell, governor of the State of Oklahoma, and in the interest of government rendering equal and exact justice to both the rich and the poor.

Do proclaim Thursday, May 7th, 1908 a legal holiday, throughout our state.

That with the suspension of all legal business, our people may assemble and confer together, I urge that all advocates of good government.

The farmers, in their lodge rooms. The commercial clubs in their halls.

The laborers in their unions.

All societies for the promotion of morals and intelligence.

All you who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire; that the home is sacred and domestic happiness should be promoted.

May so assemble, and adopt resolutions demanding your congressmen and senators' support of these five amendments to the constitution, and before you rest, mail your resolution to Washington.

Go after reforms in a practical manner—all promise and no results discredit your sincerity.

Your duty done, let us pray that beyond our own small state (weak, alone in this fight, for good government) that our sister states throughout the Union may add their power.

Let us hope that from ocean to ocean the voice of such people assembled in every community, in every state, may add its command.

Do it now! Action deferred is opportunity lost.

Done at the City of Guthrie, this

The Champion of Oklahoma



COUNCIL CHIMES

The Fastest Chimes-Mambrino King Stallion

Winning Race Record 2:07 1-2

He won ten races in one season and was not defeated. He won thirty heats in one season without a break. He won fourteen heats that averaged faster than 2:10. He won a third heat in 2:07 1-2, a fourth in 2:07 3-4. He has never lost a race he won a heat in. In 1900 he won ten races and was not defeated. In 1901 there were 167 pacers raced on the Grand Circuit and only two stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Aububon Boy, 1:59 1-4, won more money than Council Chimes. He started in nine races, won five races, the four he lost were all won by the World's Champion Dan Patch. He has defeated in races 51 horses with records of 2:10 or better. He has won more heats, more races and more money than any stallion in Oklahoma. Every colt sired by him that has been worked ninety days can go in the list. A two year old trotter by him won a \$1 000 stake at Hutchinson in 1907. Five colts by him all under three years of age have sold for \$7,500

F. S. KIRK, Enid, Okla.

At Enid Fair Ground until May 10, after May 10 at my farm 2 1-2 miles east of Enid.

29th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirty-second.

C. N. HASKELL,
Governor.

Attest: BILL CROSS,
Secretary of State.

WHO OWNS THE DIAMOND?

Washington Woman Finds Herself Possessed of Valuable Gem.

Spokane, Wash., April 29—This is something about four ordinary hens, representing an investment of \$3.48, which yielded Mrs. J. F. Hanifen, living at 28 Augusta avenue, a clear profit of \$150, besides supplying her family with roast chicken and other delicacies for a week. While dressing one of the hens Mrs. Hanifen discovered a cut diamond of three-quarters carat in the bird's gizzard, a jeweler placing a value of \$150 to \$200 on the stone. The hens were raised in Spokane, Mrs. Hanifen buying them from a neighbor three months ago. Where the stone came from is not known. Mrs. Hanifen is of the opinion it came from a bag of wheat, probably having been dropped by one of the threshermen

working in the Palouse district last fall, but there are others who believe it was picked up in the street where the hens were allowed to scratch. Mrs. Hanifen is making ef-

orts to find the owner of the gem, which is clear and brilliant.

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The Inspector wants agents.



DOWN